

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 4 Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD JR.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Jabez Vigus

Offers for sale at his store, next door above George Trotter, Sen. and immediately opposite the Market house, a handsome and general assortment of Merchandise,

Purchased in Philadelphia two years past, Which will enable him to sell unusually low wholesale or retail.

## BANK NOTES,

of every description taken in payment.

Lexington, January 1st, 1815.

## CONFETIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

(From France)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just opened his CONFECTIONERY STORE, on Mill-street, or Poplar-Row-street, in the brick house lately occupied by Mr. Cross, where he intends to carry on the business in all the branches and variety. He flatters himself that his endeavors to satisfy the public in general, will deserve a share of their patronage. Every kind of Cakes will at all times be found ready made at his store; and commands for tea-parties will be greatly received, and attended to on the shortest notice, with care and punctuality.

List of Sugar Plums, Candies, Cordials, etc. to be had at J. D. Duncan's Store.

Barley Candy, Sugar Plums,

Rock do. Sugar Almonds,

Lemon do. Caraway Comfits,

Horehound do. Portuguese,

Cinnamon do. Glazed Almonds,

Stomachic do. Crokante,

Plated Mint Stick do. Kisses or Secrets,

Burgamot do. Spanish Cakes,

Spanish Liquorice Juicer, Mint and Chocolate

Strawberry, Citron and drops, &c.

## TOYS.

A great variety of new and elegant SUGAR TOYS, made out of the best materials.

## PASTRY.

Pound CAKES, Noples Biscuit,

Plumb do. Love Cakes,

French & English Jumbles,

Mince Meat Pies, and several other kinds,

Sponge Cakes, Almond Bread,

Ladies' Fingers, Port-Maloons,

Macaroons, Chocolate Macaroons,

Prussians, Savoy Cakes,

Genoese Cakes, Brandy Syrup and Dry Preserved Peaches,

Pickles, Sweet Meats, Raisins, Chocolate,

Syrup of Punch, Lemon, Orange, Gin, Toddy, Cinnamon, &c.

Madeira and Claret

J. D. D. hopes that his care and punctuality in the execution of the commands he will be honored with, will justify his claim to a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is about fixing rooms for private parties.

Want a LAD about 15 years of age, as an apprentice.—Good recommendations are required.

\* Country Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms.

Elegant LIQUID BLACKING—Ivory Black—Hartshorn.

Lexington, Dec. 24.

## List of Letters

IN the Lexington Post Office on the 1st of January, 1815—which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Alexander Robt. Ayres John 2

Alexander Wm. 2 Adams John

Austin Stephen F. Adams Thomas

Anyan John 2 Adams George

Adkinson John Anderson James C.

Allen Charles H. 2 B Bainbridge Ann 2

Bell Samuel 2 Baldwin Daniel

Bell Archibald 2 Beach John

Bennet Mr. Ball Drusella

Boyer Richard Ball Wm.

Ballengur Asa Breckenridge Capt.

Bradbury Edward 3 Brown Saml. Doct.

Bryan John Burris Mary

Badger Saml. L. 2 Banks Henry 2

Buckner Henry 3 Beocamp John

Busi W. A. 2 Bailey Polley

Barry Charles M. Barnes Zachariah

Brown Elizabeth Beauchamps Saml. 2 Bowman Wm.

Buckner Benjamin 2 Barker Leonard

Baum Catherine Brickhouse Wm.

Barber Alien Bennington Wm.

Black Alexander Bray Samuel

Bolen Sarah Buckner Lewis

Bavard Charles Breckenridge H. M.

Boggs Esther M'Intire John

Brashear Betty Blanton Richard

Barrett James Bowles Isaac

Baker Wm. Bulwick Edmund

Brooks E. R. Bulwick Walter

Bryan Willis Bronston Adam

Blackmore John Bartlet Daniel

Clerk Fayette C. C. 6 C Cruwell Benjn.

Carneal Davis Candon George

Cleaveland Eli Calmes Marquis

Cast Amor Curry James P.

Clark Wm. J. Curry David

Connor Jno. J. Cromwell Josh.

Cooper Spencer Coldwell Charles

Chiles Uriah Cowdell Richard

Chinn R. H. Chitich Barbara

Coffman David Cinclear Mr.

Couchois Monsieur 5 Cockerell Josh.

Curtis Cyrus Campbell Capt.

Conover Obadiah Campbell Colonel

Clarkson Reuben Caughey John junr.

Christopher Wm. Clay Green Cotton George

Cook Daniel Craig Joseph

Caldwell Eliza Carlisle Samuel

Campbell Lieut. Clark John B.

Carson George Creath Jacob

Glay Abraham

Carrington Richard Craig Abraham Cahill William

D Duncan William Dickenson Thos.

Dawson N. & S. Donnica Wm. H.

Downton Thomas Downton Richard

Dabney Wm. Dyer George

Ellison William Erwin David

Frye Henry French Abijah

Faulconer Joseph Frary James

Francess Thos.

Graham Richard Gray Capt. Alexr.

Gray George Gray Samuel

Garnet Henry Garret William

Gillespie Francis Gilshan David

Gilbert Charles Gilchrist James

Garret Thomas Hodder Caleb

Harris Samuel Harrison Robt. C.

Harrison Susan Hogan Elm

Hicks Elzabeth Hunt Seth

I Hender William Heywood William

Hickman Lewelin Hill Ellender

Harrey Samuel Hile John

Henry John Hodge Nathan

Hawkins Warner Hawkins Thos. B.

Hawkins Martin Ives William Jessup Samuel B.

Jones Charles Jones Henry

Johnson Maj. James Johnson Benjamin

Johnson Salley Kline Henry

Love Nuts, Philadelphia Kisses,

Almond do.

Tartlettes, Tarts.

K Le Grand Abner

CORDIALS—Novan,

Armeniack, Pepper-mint, portuguese, oil of Venis, Oil of Rose,

Coffee, &c.

ICE CREAMS of every description and in command.

Wines, CORDIALS—Novan,

Armeniack, Pepper-mint, portuguese, oil of Venis, Oil of Rose,

Coffee, &c.

DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, &c.

ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, &c.

OLD BOOKS rebound, at the shortest notice.

LEXINGTON MADE POCKET-BOOKS.

ALMANACKS FOR 1815,

By the Gross, Dozen or Single one.

Clyton James Chambers John

D Dobyns Edward Dedman O.

Dunn John Delany Lucy

Davis John Duke James K.

Davenport & Co. Dulin Thadeus

E Ely George

F Faulconer Elias Fryatt Edmund

Frazell Solomon Fitzgerald Davis

G Gaddes Rees Gregg Margaret

Gordon Martin Gwathmey Isaac

Gilner Jacob Gohagon Olive

Grierson John Gauthier Nathan

Gist Dr. Thomas George Enoch

H Hardesty Harry Harrigan Robt. C.

Harrison Susan Hogan Elm

Hicks Elzabeth Hunt Seth

I Huffmann John Heywood William

Hickman Lewelin Hickman Edwin

Hicks John Hobson Jas. (P. M.)

Hill Samuel Holmes Hugh

Hobson Jas. (P. M.) Hoover David

Hodges John Hunt Seth

Hollingsworth John Hunt Seth

Hood John Hunt Seth

Hough John Hunt Seth

## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 23.

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 8th, 1815.

I send you some European news just received, of an important nature. It is understood that all our commissioners have left Ghent except Mr. Gallatin, & that there is no prospect of peace.

The National Bank Bill was reported on Friday, passed to a third reading, and made the order of the day for yesterday—yesterday it was taken up and passed by a large majority. The principal features are these—The capital is 30 millions—15 millions of treasury notes, 10 millions war stock, or 5 per cent. to be subscribed by government—5 millions specie. Shares 100 dollars each. Books to be opened the first Monday in February—Directors to be chosen by stockholders—an obligation to loan to government—no power to suspend specific payment—a sixth section. The other day the committee reported a bill to suppress the traitorous practices of the Vermontese and others, which was opposed with violence by the opposition, who, finding they could not prevail, withdrew, leaving only six of their whole number—to prevent the formation of a quorum. A quorum was however got together by a call of the house, and the bill passed. It is thus these wretches wish to destroy the country—to paralyze its energies, and to reduce it to insignificance. The republicans must adhere together more tenaciously, or the consequence will be ruinous to the country. Nothing has yet transpired from Hartford—the rebels still continue in coquettish, and suffer nothing to get abroad. It will be, however, the EXACTMENT of nearly of the mountain labour—they can produce nothing but a mouse for like the mouse, they are too contemptible to merit a serious thought. It is said the Cork fleet have arrived at Bermuda, and are bound for New Orleans. Mr. Crowningfield is said to have declined the acceptance of the Secretaryship of the navy—I can't say it is true. The Newcastle of 58 guns, and the Astoria of 50, have sailed in company, in search of the Constitution of 44 guns. What co-sunmatte BRAVAT.

[The following interesting articles were published in an extra sheet on Thursday last—They are re-published in this day's Gazette for the information of our country and distant friends.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10  
Extract from a letter to his Excellency Governor Blount, from Colonel Andrew Hynes, dated Orleans City, December 30.

The British have landed with a large army and are now within about five miles of the city of New-Orleans. We began fighting them on the night of the 23d inst. and have been at it almost every day since, but the principal mischief has been done by cannonading. Gen. Coffee's division of the army covered themselves with glory, on the night of the 23d inst. His loss was considerable, among whom were the brave Col. Lauderdale and Major Cavenaugh—Colonel Dyer and Gibson were wounded. Whatever may be the issue of the pending conflict, rests only with Heaven. We pray to the Almighty that we may not tarnish the reputation of the troops of Tennessee. A detachment is this moment advancing from our lines on the enemy, and our heavy artillery are firing almost constantly on them.

Day before yesterday the brave Colonel Henderson and some others were killed by the advance of the enemy's column on the left wing of our army.

We hope you and the people of Tennessee will render that homage to the Ruler of the Universe for his holy protection and invoke our deliverance from this great and powerful enemy.

I offer you the salutation of my friend AND. HYNES.

Gen. Jackson, Carroll and Coffee, are worth more than their weight in gold to the American government.

Admiral Cochrane is said to be with the army and perhaps is not more than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that took the City of Washington.

Gen. Kean is said to be the commander.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master at New-Orleans to the Post Master in Nashville, dated Dec. 30.

You will have heard I presume of the landing of the British here, and of an action which took place last Friday, in which it is thought they suffered much. Since that time our army has entrenched itself very strongly and advantageously about 3 miles from town. Last Wednesday the enemy attacked our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss; ours trifling. Previous to the attack they succeeded in destroying a column belonging to us by means of their artillery, of which they have a few small pieces.

In this state the affairs rest—the Kentucky troops being momently expected, which added to our previous force, puts the country I conceive, entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter to his excellency Gov. Blount, from his excellency Gov. Claiborne, dated Orleans, Dec. 30.

The enemy remains encamped about 7 miles from this city, within full view of our army under the command of Gen. Jackson. The force of the enemy is variously stated, from 4 to 7000. In an attack on the evening of the 23d inst. he suffered considerably, and but for the darkness of the night, which caused some little confusion in our ranks, the affair I am told would have been decisive. We have lost some very brave men, and among the number I am sorry to mention two highly esteemed officers of your state, Col. Henderson of the rifle corps, and Col. Lauderdale of the volunteers. The Tennessee troops equal the high expectations which were formed of them, nor is it possible for men to display more patriotism, firmness in battle, or composure under fatigue and privations. The Louisianians also deserve and will receive the highest approbation—We are united as one man, and a spirit prevails which insures our safety.

We have and calculate on having some hard fighting, but you need not fear the result. The General inspires much confidence, and all his troops, regulars, volunteers and militia, are in high spirits, and anxious to be led against the enemy. This will be done in due season; the Kentucky troops are daily expected; until reinforced by them, the general has very pru-

dently determined to maintain his present position—a position which completely covers the city, and from which the enemy cannot dislodge him. The American army is drawn up in a line, extending from the Mississippi to the Cypress Swamp, having in front a wet ditch and an entrenchment impenetrable to musketry or smaller pieces of ordnance—the right flank covered by the river and the left by the swamp, and the whole defended by several pieces of cannon of various calibre, 32, 24, 12 and 6 pounds.

Extract of a letter, dated 5 miles from New-Orleans, on the left of the Mississippi, Dec. 30.

"My last to you had been directed, when I received orders to take the field, a large body of the British having gained the river eight miles below the city. The command of the 7th regt. was given to Maj. Pewe, the right to Col. Ross, the 44th to Capt. Baker. About 9 o'clock at night, the 7th brought on the action—the 44th immediately advanced to support it. The battle raged for an hour and forty minutes, when driving them at all points, victory declared for us. Thus 2000 of our men, drove 4000 of Wellington's veterans.

"Since that time we have been intrenching here. The day before yesterday, the enemy cannonaded us for several hours, and intended to storm our works, but could not bring their troops to the charge. The enemy are commanded by Gen. Packington, who commanded Wellington's advance.

The U. S. Gazette appears extremely angry with the inscription "down with the British faction"—on a recruiting flag in this city; and says it is meant to designate the federalists. We will undertake to say, that no honest federalist would have applied this inscription to himself or his party; however well it may suit their leaders and editors.—*Aurora.*

Junto patriots.—The following is from the Boston Spectator of Dec. 10th, a paper edited by Dr. Park, formerly editor of the Repertory. The Doct. if we have not been misinformed, was formerly an officer in the British army in the West Indies. After leaving the army he came to America and established a newspaper at Newburyport, which was soon removed to Boston. The Dr. is a federalist of what is called the Boston stamp. The reader may make his own comments.

Boston Patriot.

INDIAN LANDS—Perhaps it will be gratifying to some that the English have receded from their sine qua non, & agree that we shall have the right of possessing ourselves of Indian lands "by conquest or by purchase." For ourselves we sincerely regret it. It leaves an important point to be settled among ourselves, which we had hoped to see determined by a treaty with a foreign country. We must not have new states formed in the western wilderness, to hold new England, and indeed all the Atlantic states, in perpetual vassalage. It leaves business for the Hartford convention, which we had flattered ourselves could have been transacted at Ghent."

### FREEMASONRY.

A letter from Rome gives an account of the real motives which actuated his holiness the Pope, in issuing his order for the prohibition of Freemasons' Lodges: "I know that much misconception will take place as to the motives of the church for abolishing Freemasonry in the Papal dominions; but be assured it is not because they dread any treasonable practices against the state in those societies. They know that the principle of Freemasonry is freedom of conscience, and that the very first principle it inculcates, is that, not merely of universal toleration, but, of universal religious freedom; for they assert that worship is acceptable to the Divine Author of our being which is contrite, whatever may be its form. Freemasonry, therefore, embraces the members of all churches and sects; but it is not a proselyting fraternity. They send out no missionaries—they admit none, on the contrary, without strict examination as to their moral character, and only after a long apprenticeship: but the idea of their inculcating a notion, that a protestant as well as a catholic may be saved, is so abhorrent to the views of the mother church, that it is no wonder the Holy Father should wish to extirpate the dangerous brotherhood."

We read in the Italian papers, that one Besilacqua, merchant, has fled from Rome to Naples, in order to escape the Inquisition, and that his property has been confiscated. He is accused of being a Freemason. [London Paper.]

The London editors profess to have received letters from Ghent to Oct. 29, at which date they say that our commissioners were preparing to return to America. It may be remembered that the last dispatch from them to our Secretary of State lately published, and the last note of the British ministers enclosed in that dispatch are dated Oct. 31. The London editor, therefore, not only knew nothing about the state of the negotiation, but his intelligence from Ghent, was not so late as ours. It should be remembered, while perusing the speculations in English papers on the American negotiation that no part of the official correspondence, from the commencement, had been, at the last dates published in Europe.

It appears from a London article, that the Norwegian diet did not readily agree to the stipulation of Prince Christian, for delivering the kingdom to Sweden. The Deputies from Bergen and some others were opposed to submitting to the terms. In consequence, the army of the Crown Prince had advanced into Norway.

The fleet which lately sailed from Cork for America, in consequence of some damage, in which the baggage of the 40th regt. was lost, put back, and the 40th was ordered to be exchanged for the 28th regiment.—*Phil. Gazette.*

[From the Boston Gazette, Jan. 2.]

A Halifax paper of the 12th ult. was yesterday received by the Keeper of the E. C. H. B. containing a few London articles to November 3.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Staff immediately going out to America, consists of sir E. Packenham, commander in chief of the forces, major gen. Gibbes, second in command, colonel Stoven, adjutant general, &c.; colonel Dickson to command the artillery—Lt.-col. Bourgoine, to command the engineer department.

It has been mentioned that the command of our army in America has been offered to sir George Murray.—The latest report is, that lord Beresford is on his return from Lisbon, in order to proceed to America.

### AFFAIRS WITH AMERICA.

Government has at length come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor in America; our army there will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir George Prevost, but most of the senior officers come home immediately.

The disbanding of the militia is stopped, and all our disposable force will, without loss of time be sent out to America; even cavalry is mentioned with a large force of artillery.

The arrangement for the present is said to be that Maj. Gen. Kempt with rank as Lt. Gen. shall command in Canada, and Maj. Gen. Packenham, as Lt. Gen. shall command the coast and detached armies. Most probably a commander of great will, 've long go out to command in chief. The staff immediately going out in the Statira frigate, is as follows: The Hon. Sir E. Packenham, K. B. commander of the forces—Maj. Gen. Gibbs, 52d regt. 2d in command. Col. Stoven, Adj. Gen. Col. Bell, Q. M. Gen.—Moodie, Esq. com'ty. Gen. Dr. Robb, Insp. Gen. of Hospitals. Col. Bradford, Military Secretary.—Hunter, Esq. Paymaster Gen. Gen. Packenham is brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, and was his Adj. Gen. He and Gen. Gibbs are officers of the greatest talent. Maj. Gen. Grant goes out by and by to take command of the cavalry, and several other general officers will go out with the troops as soon as they can be collected.

LATE FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Capt. Balton of the sch. Thetis, from St. Barts informs, that Martinique and Guadalupe had been given up to the French; and that it was reported the British Expedition, in the West-Indies, was going against Charleston.

ST. BARTS, Dec. 10.

The French Corvette Messenger of State, one of the 2d division which sailed from France on the 27th October, arrived at Fort Royal on the 26th of last month, after a passage of 29 days. Perfect tranquillity reigned throughout France. The Congress of European Powers had assembled, and every thing augured peace.

Gen. Sir James Leigh and Vice Admiral Durham left Barbadoes in the Venerable 74, on the 26th of last month, for Martinique, for the purpose of delivering that Colony to the French.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the schooner Thetis, arrived last night from St. Bartholomew, the editors of the New York Gazette have received a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the first of November, inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:

SUMMARY.—Paris Papers of the 29th of October state, that Poland is to be placed under the dominion of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine being nominated Viceroy, with the exception of Gallicia, which is definitely to belong to Austria.

The discussion relative to the unsold property of emigrants was continued in France.

It appeared that the allied powers have resolved to oppose the line of French fortresses extending from Strasbourg to Dunkirk.

There is a report in the London papers that Bonaparte is to be conveyed from Elba to England.

It was observed at Vienna, Oct. 15, that Talleyrand would be replaced at the Congress, by another Ambassador from France.

The Spanish Charge des Affaires had quit Paris, to return home.

The British troops have been withdrawn from Madeira, and the island given up to the Portuguese.

All the ancient privileges have been restored to Marseilles, and it will, in future, enjoy the advantages of a free port.

The King of France has appointed twenty censors of the Press.

It is said Lord Castlereagh was about to return to England from Vienna, to be present at the meeting of Parliament.

### EXTRACTS.

PORTRUSH, Oct. 30.—Sailed the Iphigenia, 36, Capt. King, and the Leonidas, 36, King, with 13 transports for North America. Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Packenham, and Major Gen. Gibbs, will sail to-morrow in the Statira for North America, several other staff officers will shortly arrive here for the same destination.

The development of an extensive scale of operations against the American nation, becomes daily more visible.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 28.—Arrived, Russian barque Toquin, Bercher, from Amelia Island; and Ardent, Begg, from Charleston bound to Venice.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Despatches were forwarded on Thursday to Ghent. Our advices from thence are by no means of a pacific nature.—Although the Commissioners had no regular interview, we are told that symptoms of irritation among them had been discovered.

It is asserted that the Republican plenipotentiaries have been in uninterrupted corre-

spondence with the French Minister, and Russian Ambassador, residing at Paris, and that through these channels the Court was fully acquainted with the whole tenor of the proceedings.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—We understand that orders were given on Saturday, that the troops already embarked for America at the several ports, should proceed to sea immediately; that the shipment of those which are under orders of embarkation, for the same service, be accelerated; and, that an additional force, consisting principally of the 2d battalions, be provided for the same destination.

OCTOBER 31.—A body of marine officers have been suddenly ordered to embark in the ships which are under orders at Portsmouth for America, viz: Major Bartleman, capt. Farman, Garthwaite, Sparin, White, Elliott, Ross; Lieutenants Toole, Wilson, Philips, Shipley, Beeston, Skinner, Carden, Guernsey, Stone and Capel.

NOVEMBER 1.—In addition to the list of Staff given in a former paper, as proceeding Sir Edward Pakenham, this gallant and enterprising officer will be joined by Major General Kean and the troops which embarked at Plymouth; and likewise the following officers to go as Gen. Pakenham's Staff: Colonel Dickson to command the Artillery, Lt. Col. Burgoine to command the Engineer Department, — Soare, Esq. Purveyor General.

Report says that Col. Harvey, of the 14th dragoons and Col. Barnard of the rifle corps, both of them officers who have greatly distinguished themselves under the Duke of Wellington, go on as brigadier generals.

Within the last few days, the command in chief of our armies in America had, in circles, been mentioned as being offered to different Officers—Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Edward Paget, and Sir Geo. Murray. The latest report is—that Lord Beresford is on his return to proceed to America.

Nov. 3.—The convoy bound to America, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Wednesday last, under the protection of the Vengeur, 74 guns, Cormorant and Ceylon, the wind having come round to the east on that morning, after having been detained nearly three weeks. We understand there are about 3000 troops in the fleet, among which are some cavalry. The convoy stood down channel with a stiff breeze, as did the convoys for Cork and Bordeaux, and the Mackarel schr. for America, charged with important despatches,

The 92d, or Gordon Highlanders have received orders to embark; their destination is supposed to be America.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

The letters from Liverpool yesterday, announcing the seizure of seven ships laden with cotton and a small quantity of tobacco, from Amelia Island, have produced a strong sensation. The value of these cargoes may be estimated at about 140,000. It was said a few days since that an Order in Council had directed one ship, before seized, to be given up; this statement is not correct. The Council declined on its own authority following up the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer; but the Officer who seized the property was not prevented from pursuing his right in the Prize Court, and the consignees of the goods were held to bail to answer his claim. The seven ships in question are precisely in the same situation. The officer is to proceed in his own name, and is to defray the expenses of the prosecution; thus the Government will be exonerated from such charges, and the trial will be conducted in the Admiralty Court instead of the Exchequer. We are told that the trade with the United States, under the like circumstances, has been progressively increasing, in defiance of the blockade, and that not less than 1,000,000. sterling has been paid to the Americans in violation or evasion of such blockade. In addition, it is said that salts and other articles necessary for the equipment of shipping, have been sent from Russia, through the channel of Amelia Island, in return for the produce obtained from thence.

The arrangement which has appeared in several papers, stating that Major Gen. Kempt was to have the command of the army in Canada, we consider to be erroneous; we believe there are three Maj. Generals on the Staff there, who are his seniors. It is believed that the chief command in North America will be given to Sir John Sherbrooke.

PORTRUSH, NOV. 1.—Sailed H. M. ship Statira, with Capt. Gibbs, &c. for America.

Oct. 30.—Sailed the Iphigenia, 36 guns, Capt. A. King, and the Leonidas, 36, King, with 13 transports for North America; the latter ship carries on a reinforcement of 16 marine officers and several non-commissioned officers for the service of the fleet.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The American expedition continues in preparation, but the definite plans are not fixed, or its ultimate arrangements made.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—It appears certain that what retards the opening of the Congress is, that some diplomatic persons, and several Ministers, have demanded further elucidations and instructions from their respective courts. We are assured, for instance, that the Turkish Divan, convinced at length of the importance of the Congress, has supplicated the Sovereign to send an Ambassador, who shall neither be a Greek nor an Armenian, but a Turk by religion and birth, and distinguished for rank and learning.

SALEM, Dec. 31.

Private Cadet's Second Cruize.

The private schr. Cadet, Elwell, of 60 tons, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, from which the Cad

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 23.  
MONDAY MORNING.

THE MAILS

To this place, from every quarter, continue as had as ever. The Post-riders often arrive without a mail—never, with more than the “threads and patches” of many mails. It is almost “past memory” since we received a full one. We so often get New-York papers and letters, of later date than we do from Washington City, that some people contemplate directing their papers to the latter place, by the way of the former—as the speediest mode of conveyance. The semi-weekly Orleans mail, serves but as an excuse for Mr. Meiggs to pay his contractors—without being of any use to the public. It excites public expectation, which it is again, sure to disappoint.

The neighbouring towns—Versailles and Nicholasville, through which some of the mails were promised to be carried, continue to have post-offices and post-masters; but no mails run to or from them, whilst through Georgetown and the GATTA Crossings!! they run thrice and thrice a week. So the world goes. Many a turn and return of empty saddle bags may happen, before these things are corrected, or Jonathan “RETURNS” to Ohio.

A gentleman arrived in this town on Saturday evening, immediately from Nashville, who states, that previous to his departure from that place, the mail from New-Orleans had arrived there, which brought intelligence that constant skirmishing had happened between the enemy and gen. Jackson’s army; but no decisive battle as late as the 3d, of January.—That the Kentuckians had left Natchez on the 28th at 3 o’clock in the morning, and were expected to arrive on the 3d, when our army would number 18,000 effective men—and no apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the city.—The column destroyed by the enemy, was composed of the citizens of New-Orleans, and their loss is estimated at 65 men.

*It is thus that the ordinary traveller outwits the speed of the mail!!!*

From the N. Y. Columbian.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

This great constellation vanished from the eastern hemisphere on Thursday last, having adjourned on the 4th inst. after a session of three weeks at Hartford, *sine die*, unless called together again at Boston, by a committee empowered for the purpose.

Their proceedings are published in report, make an octavo pamphlet of 39 pages, too long for us to copy into our paper, were we disposed to present the whole to our readers. The report commences with general remarks on the corruption of government, oppression of the people, destruction of commerce, &c.—proceeds to talk about the constitution, its stretches, & threatened violations by congress—the powers of the President over the militia—the horrors of a conscription system—the neglect to defend the eastern states by the general government, &c. &c. as in the federal newspapers has been seen, oft and again, more at large—and sums up the grievances or complaints of their constituents in the following articles:

First. A deliberate and extensive system for effecting a combination among certain states, by exciting local jealousies and ambition, so as to secure to popular leaders in one section of the union the control of public affairs in perpetual succession. To which primary object most of their characteristics of the system may be conciliated.

Second. The political intolerance displayed and avowed, in excluding from office men of unexceptionable merit, for want of adherence to the executive creed.

Thirdly. The infraction of the judiciary authority and rights, by depriving judges of their offices in violation of the constitution.

Fourthly. The abolition of existing taxes, requisite to prepare the country for those changes to which nations are always exposed, with a view to the acquisition of popular favor.

Fifthly. The influence of patronage in the distribution of offices, which in these states has been almost invariably made among men the least entitled to such distinction, and who have sold themselves as ready instruments for distracting public opinion, and encouraging administration to hold in contempt the wishes and remonstrances of a people thus apparently divided.

Sixthly. The admission of new states into the union, formed at pleasure the western region, has destroyed the balance of power which existed among the original states, and deeply affected self-interest.

Seventhly. The easy admission of naturalized foreigners to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these states, in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Eighthly. Hostility to Great Britain, and partiality to the late government of France, adopted as coincident with popular prejudices, and subservient to the main object, party power. Connected with these must be ranked erroneous and distorted estimates of the power and resources of those nations, of the probable results of their controversies, and of our political relations to them respectively.

Ninthly. And principally. A visionary and superficial theory in regard to commerce, accompanied by a real hatred, but a feigned regard to its interests, and a ruinous perseverance in efforts to render it the instrument of coercion and war.

The convention then proceeds, in a calm and temperate manner, to explain and discuss the reasonableness and justice of the amendments they would propose to the federal constitution, on grounds of expediency, however, & sophistical assumptions, familiar to every political reader, and conclude the body of their report with the subjoined resolutions:

*Therefore resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states represented in this convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said states, from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangements, whereby the said states may, separately or in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes collected within said states may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said states, and to the future defence of the same.

Office of the Freeman’s Journal,  
Philadelphia, Jan. 7— evening.  
Extract of a letter, dated

CAPE MAY, Jan. 5, 1815.

“There is a British ship in the Bay said to be a 74. They sent a flag on shore on Monday last, and they report that they had spoke a brig bound to Halifax from England, in a short passage of 18 days; which told them, that preliminaries of peace had been signed by our Commissioners at Ghent. I hope it may prove true—but I have my doubts.”

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia, dated January 7.

There is the following on the Coffee House Books this evening. “Mr. Hughes writes from Cape May the 4th inst. that the Spencer of 74 guns came into the capes last Saturday evening with a WHITE FLAG at the foretop, which was still flying, went on shore and stated, they had spoke a vessel from England bound to Halifax in a short passage, who informed them, preliminaries of peace had been signed between this country and England.

Another letter from the P. Master, dated the 5th inst. to the same effect.”

[Mr. Hughes, the writer of the letter referred to, is known by a gentleman in this city, who states, that he is a respectable man as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the state, in assisting the state, making such request, to repeal any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

*Resolved*, That the following amendments of the constitution of the U. States be recommended to the states represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption to the state legislatures, and in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention chosen by the people of such state.

And it is further recommended that the said states shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments until the same shall be effected.

First.—Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second.—No new state shall be admitted into the Union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.

Third.—Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the U. States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth.—Congress shall not have power without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth.—Congress shall not make or declare war or authorise acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, except such act of hostility be in defense of territories of the U. S. when actually invaded.

Sixth.—No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or house of representatives of the U. States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the U. States.

Seventh.—The same person shall not be elected President of the U. States a second time, nor shall the President be elected from the same state two terms in succession.

Resolved, That if the application of these states to the government of the U. States, recommended in the foregoing resolutions, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these states should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this convention, be expedient for the legislatures of the several states to appoint delegates to another convention, to meet at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.

Resolved, That the hon. George Cabot, the hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorised to call another meeting of this convention, to be held in Boston, at any time before new delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above resolution, if in their judgment the situation of the country shall urgently require it.

New-York, Thursday noon.

“The report is that the frigate Constitution has sunk the Maidstone frigate in ten minutes.”

Extract of a letter from New York, dated yesterday, 3 o’clock.

“The report of the Constitution having sunk the Maidstone is believed. It was brought here by a purser of the navy, directed from Boston, and received there by a vessel from sea. Our colors are flying on the occasion.”

Privateering at Boston. Stock and prize shares are advertised in one office in Boston, in 12 privateers, out of that port, viz. the Brutus, Scourge, Blakely, David Porter, Surprise, Tomahawk, Sime Qua Non, Reindeer, Avon, George Little, Commodore McDonough, and Prince of Neufchatel. This is coming on pretty well for Boston.

It appears by a late British navy list, that the rates of their sloops of war, are reduced two guns each—although the number of guns they carry remains the same! They may reduce the rates of their vessels as they please—and will reduce their number.—Aurora.

The British need not have put themselves to the trouble of altering the rate of their vessels—for we’ll take them at any rate.—Ib.

Boston, Jan. 5.

FROM CANADA.

Information from Canada is to the 27th ult. The British had advanced a few troops to Odleton, near our frontiers, & were very secret in their movements—

It was understood Gov. Prevost was recalled. An American captain had been arrested in Canada, under suspicious circumstances, and committed to prison. It was said a pay-roll was found in his pocket.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Plattsburg, Dec. 24.

We learn that a detachment of men are on the march for our division of the army.

The British Gen. Brishane has his head quarters at La Prairie.

The enemy’s troops are billeted out in the vicinity of Montreal. None of them have been sent to Quebec for winter quarters.

December 30.

Gen. Macomber arrived in town on Friday last, and was saluted from the forts—we are sorry to learn that he is expected to leave this for Utica, being ordered to the trial of Gen. Wilkinson.

It is reported, we understand by a deserter, who came in night before last, that the British are 2 or 3000 strong at Isle Aux Noix, and have a large number of sleighs and about 30 or 90 pieces of canon.

Also, That they have other large forces near that place, and confirms the report that they are about fitting out an expedition of some kind.

A gentleman arrived in the Albany stage last evening says, that upwards of 600 ship carpenters and artificers had passed that place for the Lakes.

Rutland, Vt. Dec. 14.

A number of British deserters last week reported themselves to the commanding officer of the rendezvous in this town. They came from Canada.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The letter of marque schr. Jonquille, capt. Carman, has arrived at Beauport, N. C. in 9 days from Port-au-Prince, with a cargo of sugar, tortoise shell, some prize goods, and a considerable amount in specie, to Cox and Montauk, of this city, owners.—She has captured on her voyage 4 prizes, manned one, (arrived), ransomed another, gave the third up to prisoners, and the fourth destroyed. Capt. Carman writes to his owners in this city, that the only news at Port-au-Prince or from the island is, that the two ministers sent out by the court of France were received by the President Petion and Emperor Christophe. Their demands on the part of the King were, that the island and inhabitants should return to their former allegiance. This was promptly rejected—Christophe sent his soldiers and unexpectedly seized the ambassador with all his instructions, in which it was found he was to encourage and promote disaffection between the mulattoes and blacks, he instantly turned him out to the soldier, who terminated his mortal existence. Petion treated the other with much courtesy, and during my stay, sent him in a small vessel under a strong escort to Jamaica. He says the torches are ready when the tyrants approach to destroy every vestige of civilization, not a cock shall crow on the plains to nourish them, not a tree or a hut shall afford them shelter from a Tropical Sun, and the mountains shall become our abiding place, from whence we have the abundant means of annoying them, and rendering them still more comfortless than God and nature will do. They are already storing the mountains with cured provisions and the most active preparations are going on to complete their means of defence. The minister to Petion represented the foreign merchants there, as a set of desperate and needy adventurers who were his bad counsellors, and that when his master sent them there they would be committed to the stake. The secret expedition that was progressing in Jamaica had not yet sailed—general opinion was, that it was destined for some southern quarter of the U. States.—While at Port-au-Prince, his majesty’s sloop of war Peruvian touched there on her way to Gonavas, Bermuda and New Providence, with an agent of the house of Boiles & Co. Jamaica, supposed for the purpose of placing funds at the two latter places to purchase southern produce that is to be captured by the expedition now fitting out.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

NUREMBURG, Oct. 15.

According to the assurances of two Polish officers, who left Elba on the 11th Sept. and whose passports are counter-signed Porto Ferrajo, Sept. 10, Bonaparte seems to enjoy perfect health. On the 1st of September, having received despatches from England, he suddenly put a stop to the building of his palace, which he had hitherto carried on with great ardour. From expressions let fall by the English General Posser, and several Englishmen, it is conjectured that he will be carried to England: this is in some measure confirms the report that the future residence of Napoleon will be definitely fixed at the Congress at Vienna. A great many Englishmen go to Elba to see him: he is treated by them with the greatest attention and respect.

If we may believe several reports from Naples, measures are observed to be taken there, quite privately, which indicate political changes. Thus large quantities of valuables are said to have been sent to London, &c.

Letters reached us yesterday to the 14th ult. from Teneriffe, indicating a very unfortunate situation of the trade. The following is an extract from one of them:

“TENERIFFE, Sept. 13.

“We are in the utmost distress both for pipes and money, to cask and get in the wines.

“Of the 100,000 dollars which were sent out, only 40,000 have arrived consigned to Mr. C.—The 60,000 dollars intended for Mr. L. have been captured by the enemy.

“Two American privateers which are refreshing at Lazarote, have captured three vessels.—The Peacock, American privateer has within a short time made prize of 170,000 dollars and 21 vessels, the most, or the whole of which, were burnt.

“There are, or we are told there are, four British ships of war cruising in this part of the ocean, but they seem to be wholly inadequate to the defence of the trade.”

Bank note lost.

ON Saturday evening last, in Lexington, a 20 dollar note, wrap in a piece of paper, on the Bank of Kentucky. Should the above note be found, a liberal compensation will be made on its delivery to the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

January 24, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I have lost from amongst my papers, a NOTE, given by Nelson Turner to me, for \$100, payable on demand, bearing date 13th September, 1813, and witnessed by Thos. Gibson and William Udry.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

January 16, 1815.

4-3

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For Sale by

E. W. CRAIG.

January 20, 1815.

POSTSCRIPT.

We understand that letters have been received from New-Orleans as late as the 6th of January.—The Kentucky troops arrived on the 4th—They had been constant skirmishing and cannonading, which still continued, and a general action was expected shortly to take place. Our troops were in high spirits, and no doubt was entertained of the result. General Jackson’s force is estimated at from 18 to 20,000—that of the British is ascertained from deserters, not to exceed 8,000.

Extract of a letter dated Natchez, Jan 10.

“By last night’s mail from N. Orleans, the British had made an assault on the breast works, thrown up by Gen. Jackson, about four miles below the town, and were repulsed with considerable loss and very little fear is entertained for the safety of the city.”

To Printers.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Fount of Long Primer, about 300lbs. about half worn.—Price 40 cents per lb.

Also, a fount of Pica, 160lbs. very little worn.—Price 40 cents cash per lb.

T. H. PINDELL

IS just receiving about 2000 yds superfine BLUE CLOTH, which he offers at his Store by the piece—Also—5000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. PEPPER, 8 bbls. SHAD, 8 do. ROSIN, which he offers by the barrel. Grocers will find it their interest to call on him.

4-3 Main Street, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1815

TAKE NOTICE,

*All those who gave their notes for property bought at the sale of the late William Satterwhite, dec.*

I SHALL attend at the Columbian Inn, on the 25th of the present month, to receive payment, on which day the notes become due. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will incur additional expense, as I shall put all delinquent notes in authorized hands for collection.



FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

TO THE YOUTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

Hail noble youth of generous souls,  
Arouse to deeds of fame!  
Rush where Bellona's chariot rolls,  
And pour the battle flame!

Tho' sleep the brave of "Seventy-Five,"  
In honor's sacred tomb,  
In your spirits shall survive,  
For you their laurels bloom.

Where foes invade our social joy,  
On Freedom's holy ground,  
Bear the strong Eagle waving high,  
And thousands rally round.

Would Britons our dear land deform,  
With ruin, fire and blood,  
In Phalanx firm repel the storm,  
Back to the Atlantic flood.

Then to reward your noble toil,  
And cheer your future days,  
The milder ray of beauty's smile,  
Shall beam with glory's blaze.

CORDELIA.

From the Antislavery Magazine.

PORTER'S JOURNAL  
[We have been favored with a copy of part of capt Porter's journal of his late adventurous and gallant cruise. Those who have hitherto admired him only as the hero Valparaiso, will be doubtless pleased to see our American Anson in another character; like Cooke observing and describing the manners and habits of newly discovered savages. After describing the appearance and situation of the bay and harbour of Nooheerah, of Madison's Island, and having fortunately obtained an interpreter, in an Englishman of the name of Wilson, who had been long resident in this group of islands, he thus proceeds.]

On jumping on shore, unaccompanied by any other persons, and walking up to a group of the natives, all their apprehensions seemed to cease; the women, who had retired to a distance, came down to join the male natives, and even the landing of the mariners, as well as the rest of the party did not seem to occasion any uneasiness among them. The drum appeared to give them much pleasure, and the regular movements of the mariners occasioned great astonishment; they said they were spirits, or beings of a superior class to other men. I directed them to be put through their exercise, and the firing of the muskets occasioned but little terror, except among the women, who generally turned away their faces, covering their ears with their hands. The men and boys were all attention to the skipping of the balls in the water; but at every fire, all habitually inclined their bodies, as if to avoid the shot, although behind the men who were firing.—After remaining a short time with them I distributed among them some knives, fish hooks, &c. &c. which they received with much apparent pleasure, but no one offered, like the natives of the other islands, any thing in return.

Observing the mountains surrounding the valley to be covered with numerous groups of natives, I inquired the cause and was informed that a warlike tribe, residing beyond the mountain had been for several weeks at war with the natives of the valley, into which they had made several incursions, and had destroyed many houses and plantations, and had killed, by cutting around the bark, a great number of bread fruit trees. I was also informed that they had intended paying another visit that day, but it was supposed they had been deterred by the appearance of the ships—I inquired if it were possible to get a message to them, and was informed that notwithstanding they were at war, and shewed no quarter to each other, there were certain persons of both tribes who were permitted to pass and repass freely and uninterrupted from one tribe to another, such for example, as a man belonging to one tribe who had married a woman belonging to another. I inquired if any such were present, and one being pointed out to me, I directed him to proceed to the Happhs, and to tell them I had come with a force sufficiently strong to drive them from their island, and if they presumed to enter into the valley while I remained there, I should send a body of men to chastise them—to tell them to cease all hostilities as long as I remained among them, that if they had hogs or fruit to dispose of they might come and trade freely with us, as I should not permit the natives of the valley to injure or molest them. To the natives of the valley (who listened attentively, and with apparent pleasure, to the message sent to the Happhs) I then addressed myself, and assured them that I had come with the most friendly disposition, that I wanted nothing from them but what I paid for, that they must look upon us as brethren, and that I should protect them against the Happhs, should they venture to descend from the mountains. I directed them to leave at home their spears, slings, and clubs, (their only weapons of war, in order that we might know them from the Happhs) and told them I should consider all as my enemies who should appear armed in my presence, assuring them at the same time, that there would be no necessity for their using those weapons, as I had not only the will and power to give them the most ample protection, but to chastise severely their enemies, unless they were governed by the advice I had given them; all

listened with much attention, their spears and clubs were thrown on one side, and when I wished to assemble my officers and men to return on board, I perceived that they had formed, with the female part of the community, an intimacy much closer than that which brotherly relationship gave them a title to.

The detachment of marines had remained with me all, no doubt, saw me on my guard against any attack of the natives, and the probability of my remaining so, perhaps, made them perfectly easy as to their safety.

Description of Gattaneuah's grand-daughter.

While I was using measures to get together my officers and men, my attention was drawn to an object which at the moment here presented itself. A handsome young woman of about 18 years of age, her complexion fairer than common, her carriage majestic, and her dress better, and somewhat different from the other females, approached: her glossy black hair and her skin were highly anointed with the cocoanut oil, and her whole personal appearance neat, sleek and comely. On inquiry who this dignified personage might be, I was informed that her name was Piteeme, a granddaughter to the chief or greatest man in the valley, whose name was Gattaneuah. This lady, on whose countenance was not to be perceived any of those playful smiles which enlivened the countenances of others, I was informed was held in greatest estimation, on account of her rank and beauty, and I felt that it would be necessary, from motives of policy, to pay some attentions to a personage so exalted. She received my advances with a coldness and hauteur, which would have suited a princess, and repulsed every thing like familiarity with a sternness that astonished me.

Gattaneuah's village on the mountain.

Gattaneuah, I was informed, at the time of my landing, was at a fortified village, which was pointed out to me, on the top of one of the highest mountains; they have two of these strong places in this valley—one on the top of the aforesaid mountain, the other lower down the valley, and guarding one of the principal passes. The manner of fortifying these places is to plant closely on end, the bodies of large trees of 40 feet in length, and securing them together by pieces of timber strongly lashed across, presenting on the brow of a hill, difficult of access, a breast-work of considerable extent, which would require European artillery to destroy. At the back of this, a scaffolding is raised, on which is placed a platform for the warriors, who ascend by the means of ladders, and from thence shower down on their assailants spears and stones. The one at which Gattaneuah now was, is situated near a remarkable gap through the mountain by the natives to serve as a ditch or fosse, and must have required much labour in the execution; the other is more to the right, and lower down.

I had no sooner understood that they had a chief to whom I could address myself, than I felt anxious to see him; a messenger was therefore despatched for him, and after collecting my people, I returned on board, where, shortly after our arrival, I soon found every person anxious for the ship to be got into port and secured. Probably they had heard from those who had been on shore of the friendly reception they had met with, and while I had some thoughts of putting to sea for a favorable opportunity to run in, application was made to warp the ship up, and in a few hours we had her secured in the bottom of the bay on the starboard side, near a white sandy beach, and within half a mile of the shore.

(To be continued.)

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives  
He is a lad of METTLE,

I wish that you could mend your lives,  
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEIR HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

## FULLING MILL.

MR. ELLIOTT, who was formerly engaged with me in the Fulling Business, has returned from the late campaign, and has again set into work—therefore, those who may please to deposit their cloths in our care, may depend on having them finished in as neat a manner as they could get them done at any other Mill perhaps, in the Western country. Cloths will be taken in at Mr. John Diahman's in Lexington, Doughty's old stand in Versailles, and Mr. Moseley's in Georgetown, every court day, and be returned the succeeding court days, dressed according to order.

JOHN MORRIS.

December 9. 50-

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business.—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—

Apply to R. MEGOWAN,  
Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.  
35-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands aginst said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.

HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

### The Co-partnership

OF Lowry & Shaw, having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41 Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

### FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment to be able to furnish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,  
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb & Vigus, Cheap-street, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-tf

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry

L. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEIR HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonga, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-

ment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-

ble terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

### FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. V. BARR,  
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-tf

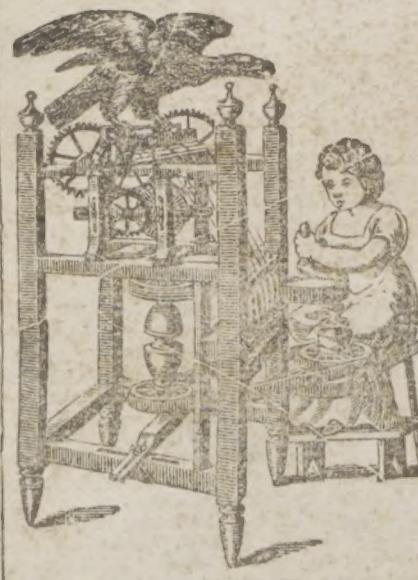
COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced

prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34.



## VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

43

## NOTICE.

THE stated meetings of the Directors of the LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK, will be held on every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M.

Notes offered for discount, must be lodged in the Bank between the hours of 10 and 2 of the same day.

F. DEWEES, Clerk.

Nov. 26, 1814.

48.

## John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE, of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

## MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-tf Lexington, November 20.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE